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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

MAY 10, 1934

No. 11

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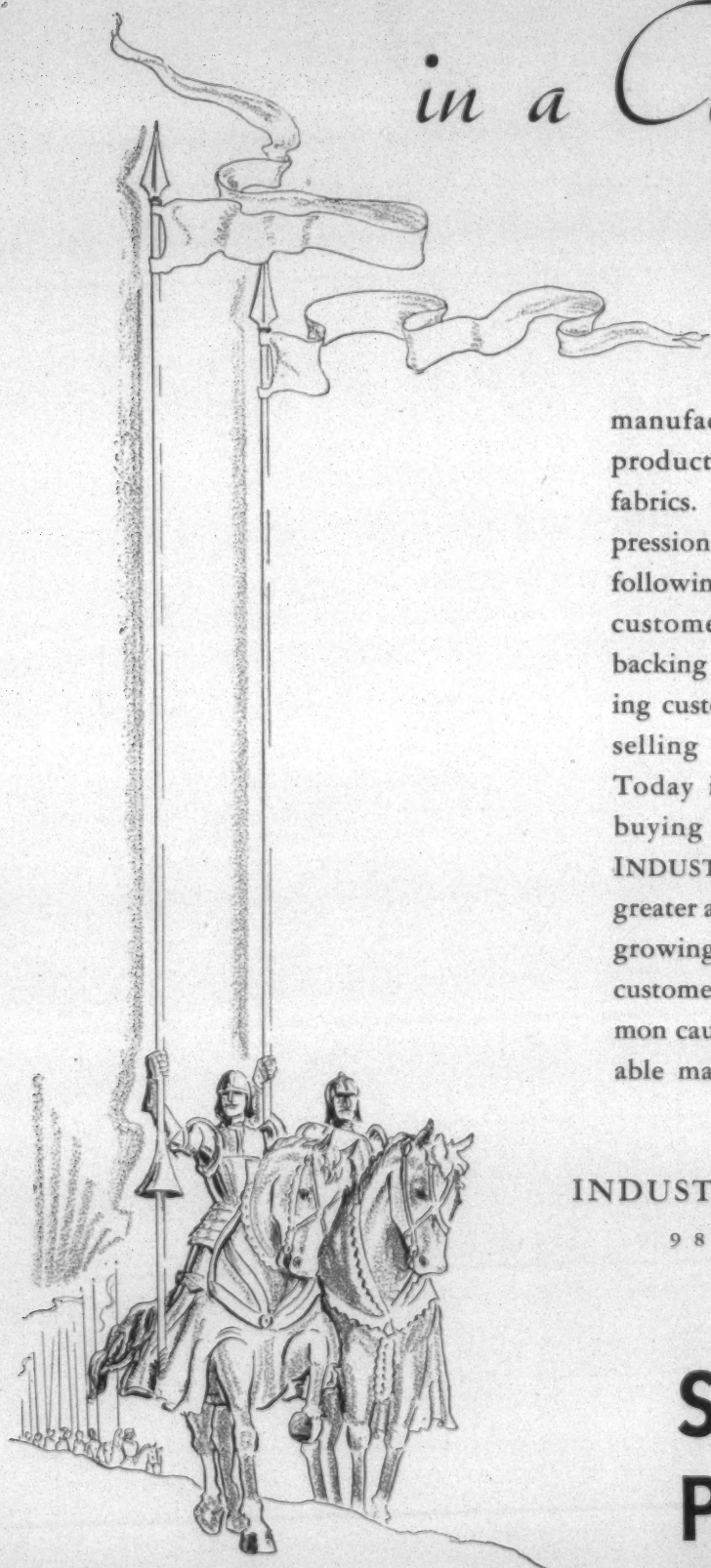
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 46—No. 11

MAY 10, 1933

Thirty Thousand Stores to Observe National Cotton Week

By Charles K. Everett

Manager New Uses Section Cotton-Textile Institute

THE approach of the fourth annual observance of National Cotton Week scheduled for May 14th-19th, finds 30,000 retail stores scattered throughout the country all set for what appears to be the best organized and most intensive selling of cotton goods that the industry has known of this kind. From Maine to Texas and even part-way across the Pacific to Honolulu, department stores, men's and women's specialty shops, retail chain organizations, and their New York resident buying offices have been making preparations of unusual scope for the past four weeks to be ready with complete assortments of all kinds of cotton merchandise.

Despite the many "weeks" of various appeal that crowd the retail trade calendar, the cotton industry's coordinated merchandising event has grown in importance each year since its inauguration in 1930. In a number of ways, it is quite unique. The interest that it attracts is no longer confined to the United States. Stores in various foreign countries and especially in Canada look forward to the occasion as the source of practical new ideas to sell cottons. The trade support and public attention attracted to Cotton Week are not confined to any section of the country or to any particular stratum of the population. The enthusiasm with which the event is hailed by New York's biggest department stores and most exclusive Fifth Avenue shops is matched by that characterizing the preparations of literally hundreds of "general stores" at country cross-roads—North, East, South and West.

While in other years, Cotton Week was especially effective in stimulating the sale of cotton dress goods and dresses, its impetus now extends to other classes of merchandise. Close to 10,000 grocery stores,

for example, make the most of the event's business opportunities for them by featuring in their advertising and displays, the cotton put-up of fruits, vegetables, salt, sugar, flour and other items. Similarly drug stores have become associated with Cotton Week.

Perhaps most striking of all the distinguishing features of National Cotton Week are the numerous Cotton Carnivals and Festivals that attend its observance. To the South, this is a somewhat familiar development of the past. This year, however, in more instances than ever before, the event will receive community-wide recognition in cities and towns that are identified with neither cotton-growing nor cotton manufacturing. Portland, Ore., Dayton and Marietta, Ohio, Battle Creek, Mich., Rockford and Danville, Ill., South Bend, Ind., Morristown and Union City, N. J., are only a few of the many such places where co-operative support has been extended through Chambers of Commerce and other civic groups.

Largely as the outgrowth of last year's experience, merchants throughout the country have come to make of Cotton Week, the opening of the Summer season. It has presented itself as the appropriate and well-timed occasion for stores to announce their readiness for taking care of their customers' hot-weather needs in apparel and for the home. More than that, however, retailers have found that the sales impetus of Cotton Week is an influence that can be counted upon to continue throughout the Summer.

The real importance attached to National Cotton Week by retail merchants is to be gauged, too, by its unusual feature treatment in the dry goods trade press. Every publication of national circulation in

(Continued on Page 18)



Eastern Carolina Division Discusses

The Care of Looms

THE following report gives the full text of the discussion on weaving, in which overhauling and care of looms was the principal topic, at the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association in Raleigh on April 26th. The discussion was led by A. L. Agner, overseer weaving, Erwin Mills No. 4, West Durham, N. C.

The discussion on carding and spinning was published last week.

Chairman Harden: The meeting will please come to order. I am going to ask A. L. Agner, overseer of weaving at Erwin Mills, to come forward and lead the discussion on weaving.

A. L. Agner, Overseer Weaving Mills Nos. 1 and 4, Erwin Cotton Mills Company, West Durham: The first question we have is: *"Should there be a periodic overhauling of looms as well as of carding and spinning machinery?"* I should like to hear some of you talk on that subject.

Mr. Mullen: Is there anybody here that has been doing overhauling of looms as we do of carding and spinning machinery? We never have, as a routine.

Mr. Tatum: I used to do it. I have not done it at Pilot. We used to make that a practice in the old days.

Chairman Agner: Don't you think it is more important now to keep the looms in good condition, when most of the mills are on two shifts, than it has ever been before?

Mr. Tatum: I think it is, yes; I think it is more important than it ever was.

OVERHAULING LOOMS AT REGULAR INTERVALS

Mr. Harden: I am not much of a weaver, but I believe there are certain parts of a loom that require periodic overhauling, whereas other parts can be kept in good condition without it. From a personal point of view, I take a halfway ground. I feel it would be bad practice never to overhaul any part of a loom—in other words, to depend on the fixer in that section to keep up the machinery. On the other hand, I believe to go through, loom by loom, and give each one an overhauling would be unnecessary. Take certain parts of the loom, such as the rocker shaft, etc., the fixer could work on it all day, and work fast, and it would take him all day to correct certain things. I believe it is best to do partial overhauling, let the crew do part of the work and leave the rest of it behind for the fixer.

OVERHAULING LOOMS

Mr. Mullen: Our practice, at the Rosemary Mills, is to have some overhauling done, but not periodically. If we think some looms need lining up, or some of the rocker shafts need repairing, we take those special points and overhaul. Certain parts of the loom have to be kept up

every day; with other parts, the loom will run, after a fashion, when they are not in condition. As to those parts, I think the loom should be overhauled. I can not say how frequently that should be done. It certainly does not need it every six months, as does some of the other machinery.

Mr. Butts, Rosemary Manufacturing Company: We do our overhauling when we put on new harness. If a loom is giving perfect satisfaction, if the pick counters and if the weavers and fixers are getting perfect results, I don't see why we should tear that loom down. Of course, if a loom fails to make production, we check it over to see what is the matter; and if something gets worn we replace it.

Mr. Mullen: You have an extra man to do that?

Mr. Butts: Yes, sir. We have a head loom fixer.

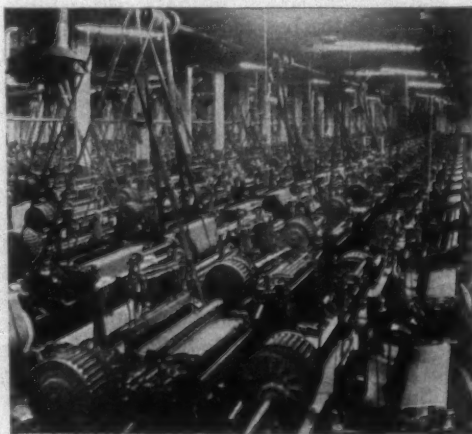
Mr. Mullen: You could scarcely expect a loom fixer to do his regular job and do that, too.

Mr. Parks: As a matter of principle, I hate to have a section man to keep up a job and then pay another man to keep it up for him. On the other hand, there are things the nature of which makes it necessary to furnish other help. For instance, if on a wide loom it became necessary to put in a rocker shaft, it would certainly take another man to do it, because the fixer could not do that and keep his regular job running. It might be that all the crank shafts would give out at the same time; there is no reason to suppose they would not, provided that they all have had the same treatment. If it is a motor-driven loom, with a lot of trick stuff on there, and the brake bands have to be in the right place, etc., a man has to be an expert to keep it in order. You

can not expect a section man to be an expert about everything, so I can see why you would need an overhauler there. On the other hand, I think overhaulers are used for some things that the regular section man should keep up. Keeping the shuttle sharp is the biggest single thing I know of that will aid in controlling how straight we keep our lays in the shuttle boxes. After all, getting the warp through the loom is about the easiest thing we have to do. Just pulling that warp through a loom, putting it on at the front and pulling it off at the back, is easy. The main thing is to get the filling in properly. The minute you divide the responsibility for the quality of your cloth, that minute you have stepped into hot water.

WORK DONE AS NEEDED

J. L. Beaver, Overseer Weaving, Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh: I don't believe in generally overhauling looms, that is, in having an extra man to do overhauling. I believe in overhauling that loom every time the warp comes out. If the fixer will carefully look over that



loom, check over every part of it, that loom will not need any overhauling—it will not need a general overhauling. Now, that can be done all right, and it can be successfully done if you have the second hand and the overseer follow the man and see if he has checked over all the parts. I never would think for a moment of overhauling a section and leaving the same man on it that let it get into the hole. If you overhaul a section and leave the same man on it, the same thing would happen again. I am a great believer in making that man overhaul the loom every time the warp comes out, and then his loom will not need any general overhauling.

Mr. Agner: I think you are perfectly right about that. I believe if you have to overhaul a man's section you ought to take him off that, because if you leave him there you will have to overhaul again. Now, up in our mill we have broad looms altogether. Some parts of that loom the fixer can not manage by himself. A broad loom is a good deal harder to overhaul than a small loom, and the fixer has to have help in putting on rocker shafts, etc. We have had more overhauling lately, with two shifts, than before.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONDITION OF LOOMS

Mr. Mullen: Wouldn't a great part of the trouble be due to poor oiling? And, if so, do you blame the loom fixer for that, or the quality of the oil? The point I am getting at is that I think you can not put all the blame on the loom fixer.

Robert W. Philip, Editor, *Cotton*: How do you fix the responsibility for poor condition of the looms when you have two fixers on two shifts?

Mr. Agner: That causes a lot of trouble, because no two people fix a loom in the same way.

Mr. Harden: I should like to have some information brought out on Mr. Philip's question. How do you know whom to hold responsible?

Mr. F.: If you have a pick counter, you can go by the production, and hold responsible the man on the shift during which the production falls off.

Mr. Mullen: Perhaps each man says it is the other's fault? Isn't that what you have an overseer in the room or?

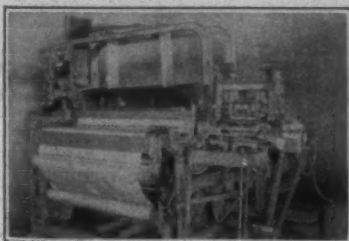
Chairman Agner: We divide up the sections, and put the openers and pickers in parallel blocks, half and half, and give the night shift so many to keep up and the day shift so many to keep up. Of course, if a picker gets really bad, jerking off, etc., the man on the first shift is supposed to fix it. But we divide them into parallel blocks and try to keep them up in that way.

INSPECTING LOOMS

Let's go on to the next question. "What is the best method of loom inspection?" I should like to hear from somebody on that.

Mr. Harden: When do you weavers inspect? Do you do it ever so often, or do it when the warp is out? Do you make a record of it by the loom numbers, or how do you keep the record of it?

Mr. Parks: That inspection business is what somebody intimated a while ago, a matter of the overseer's running his room or not running it. After all, the overseer, in relation to his section men, is almost a school teacher, and he has to use many of the methods used in teaching. I think each overseer should himself (or, in a large enough room, he might delegate this to his assist-



ant) look on each day for a certain thing. For instance, one day he might look for skinned quills. If he has two thousand looms in there, he has a big job on his hands to get over it in one day. If he finds it, he should take it up with the man on the job.

Another day he might look for worn spindles; another day, look for anything that might cause trouble about the batteries. In other words, you can not try to cover too much territory in one day. You can

not walk through the mill and tell what the trouble is by listening to it. When you are looking for too many things at one time, you miss a whole lot of them, and so I think it is wise for us to specialize and look for some one certain thing. Talk about it as you go around, and get the opinion of the men. Surprising as it may seem, you can get ideas from someone else than your own massive intellect. So, as you go around, try to find out what they are doing to eliminate trouble. If a man is having no trouble on the particular point you have in mind, compliment him, and find out what he is doing to avoid it. If another man is having trouble, and you give him a suggestion, it is a good idea to go back a little later and see if your suggestion has been followed out.

Mr. Mullen: One mill I worked in had the best loom fixer I ever saw. That loom fixer would take up some one or two points every day and check every loom for those particular things. That man hardly ever had to be called on his job; he was on top of his job all the time. If you could get them to do that conscientiously, you would not need much other inspection.

The most elaborate inspection I ever heard of was that outlined in the textile show at Greenville a year or two ago. Under that system, some man or men went through and inspected thoroughly and made a note of everything they found wrong, then gave that report to the overseer. Those points were supposed to be corrected, and an inspection was then made again. It was a very elaborate system of inspection, and all right if it could be carried out.

Mr. Harden: I believe you have to make some inspections on certain points when the warp is out, because if you try to tighten some of the nuts, etc., with the warp on the loom you will have a dirty warp and a lot of seconds.

Chairman Agner: I think the best time to inspect the loom is when the warp is out. When the warp is on, you can not see underneath there.

PUTTING IN NEW SHUTTLES

Our third question, and the last one, is as follows: "What should a fixer do to a loom when he puts in a new shuttle?"

Mr. Butts: There are so many things that should be done that I can not undertake to tell you. I have never worked much on just plain looms; I have worked mostly on fancy and broad looms. I imagine on a plain loom you should change the pickers every time, and line your boxes. In our work we can not afford to do that. But on just plain looms I should think new pickers should be put on, certainly.

Chairman: I take it that in putting on a new shuttle the fixer should see that the shuttle boxes are parallel. He should line his boxes with the rod and see that the shuttle is parallel. Now, on a broad loom it is much

(Continued on Page 12)

Opportunities For Trained Men in the Textile Industry

THE following is taken from the report on Textile Education recently issued by the Textile Foundation:

The opportunities for trained men in the textile industry are very much larger than are generally conceived. In order to show something of the possibilities or future development of textile education, it is important to indicate not only the great sweep of the industry in terms of its variety and size, but in terms of its distinguishing characteristics which separate it from the steel or electrical or construction industries. Broadly, the future development of our present systems of specialized instruction for textile men must rest on a very much larger concept of the relation of education to the future of this great industry than that upon which the present relation of the specialized textile schools has been built.

Unless one has had the unique opportunity to review the industry as a whole and parallel that review with an analysis of the present educational facilities, it is not surprising that the average mill man or the average school man should not have visualized the inter-relations of education and industry development.

It is obvious that the textile industry, viewed from an educational standpoint, presents one of the greatest opportunities for a planned educational program second to no other great industry. It is equally obvious that such a planned approach to this great industry consists not only in showing its complexity but in selecting a method of analyzing and presenting the educational needs of this industry in such a way that practical objectives can be realized. No one with imagination, who visualizes the future of our industrial civilization and who accepts the philosophy that we must plan to control the social and economic forces of industry, can fail to be inspired by the embracing opportunity which the textile industry offers. Its complex organization literally touches all fields of art and science from style to geology. Rooted as it is in the arts and crafts, established as it was long before the present factory system, the textile industry touches every type of human effort. It is one of those industries in which agriculture and manufacturing are wedded. The consideration of textile raw materials takes us into agricultural economics, animal husbandry and the trade practices of agricultural distribution and manufacturing specifications. The coming of synthetic fibers has opened up the interrelations of chemistry and manufacturing processes in which only a beginning of future development has been made. The very fact that its fibers—cotton, wool, mohair, silk, hemp, flax—are organic substances and vary in quality and in quantity from season to season and from locality to locality, make the simple problem of control of quality and production an immensely complicated one. In this field alone lie problems of research for the trained physicists, the chemist and the economist, which only the imagination of the man who works with the microscope and with the processes of chemical control can visualize.

That great section of the industry labeled raw materials is only beginning to be viewed from a research angle. Seed control for the improvement of cotton is only in its beginning. Indeed, the values of properly controlled seed

are frequently lost because the buying of cotton fiber is still largely a rule-of-thumb basis, and the control from this angle has been made ineffective because the quantity so produced is lost in the millions of pounds produced in the trade. Here and there experiments under combined government and industry auspices indicate the great possibilities of approaching these problems of fiber control through the combination of knowledge of both agriculture and manufacturing operations. Pure research and applied research must go hand in hand and hundreds of thousands of dollars will eventually be saved by the establishment of specifications of production for the farmer and specifications of purchase for the manufacturer. The common interests of the producer of fibers and the buyer of fibers will be united through co-operative research.

NEW APPROACH TO MANUFACTURING EVIDENT

In the field of textile manufacturing itself represented by the classifications of yarn manufacturing and fabric manufacture, we come to that great field in which the textile industry itself is today making so many changes. Great strides have been made in the manufacturing operations in the textile industry. There are trends at the moment, however, that indicate that the problems of manufacturing for the future are being undertaken in a new spirit and with a new purpose. Up to the immediate present, the operations of buying and selling have been more important in the making of profits than the intensive study of manufacturing and distributing processes. There is no question but what there are great areas of inefficient methods and inefficient processes in the textile industry, which are passing, as the importance of reducing production and distribution costs become greater.

The present trends in these manufacturing branches indicate that rule-of-thumb is giving way to science, and that the textile manufacturing business will absorb, in the immediate future, a great many men trained to do analytical thinking. In generalizing on opportunities for trained men in the manufacturing departments, it is evident that many doors may be opened in the future for men who will approach their work with inquisitive minds. Scores of men interviewed in the industry have said that success consisted in adding to experience a kind of thinking with regard to industry problems which at the moment is not easy to find, but when found, has peculiar opportunity. "Experience? Yes." Dozens of men have said "Experience brings judgment and practical conclusions, but experience based upon past practice is not the answer today." One manufacturer of marked success in the woolen industry put it this way: "I am looking for a superintendent to take charge of manufacturing. I have interviewed a score of men. I wish one would ask me for \$15,000 a year instead of \$5,000. I could not afford to pay him \$15,000 a year; I might pay him \$10,000, but the fact that he asked me for \$15,000 would indicate that he thought he could do something different."

In the manufacturing field, men trained in management methods will have great opportunity. The textile industry is slowly changing from what may be called a "job" stage to a "functional" stage. In commenting particularly on changing practice in cotton mill manufacturing, a special emphasis has lately been given to the need of

modernizing the plant. A well-known consulting engineer of the South said in a recent article: "Mention need not be made of the money that in prosperous years gone by has been paid out in large dividends, allowing the mill property to stand still or deteriorate. The depreciation account is a live working account that should be spent to insure proper maintenance and modernization of a mill."

And another author says: "Swift and radical changes in popular demand for goods are generally seen; * * * but there is a slower and more insidious change that threatens every manufacturer, and that is the gradual revolution of manufacturing methods. These changes usually take place so slowly that an executive may not realize that his working equipment is hopelessly obsolete until it is too late to do anything about it."

This trend toward investigating the machinery and equipment of the mill as a whole, from the general viewpoint of its efficiency, is what is meant by "functional" management, as distinct from "job" management. Functional management, in a word, is an analytical approach to the study of mill methods and mill processes from the viewpoint of reducing costs and increasing efficiencies. Another functional approach, in which there is a very definite trend in the field of manufacturing, is a completely new conception of the responsibilities of management in the handling of men. No more fascinating example of this trend can be found than in the work of the "Institute of Human Relations" at Yale University. The coming of the so-called "stretch-out" in the textile business has introduced social and economic factors into the handling of the labor problem which call for a kind of training for which there is little organized educational procedure at the present time.

These trends in manufacturing are not only to be found in the basic textile manufacturing operations, which are broadly analyzed in the divisions of the industry labeled "Yarn Manufacturing" and "Fabric Manufacturing," in the flow-sheet, but they apply as well in the scores of sub-manufacturing industries which make use of piece goods and which are summarized in the section of the flow-sheet labeled "Cutting-up Trades." Here we have a great section of the textile business, calling for trained men in factory processes in which the product of the loom becomes a raw material for highly diversified manufacture of men's and women's clothing, house furnishing and decorating materials, and scores of specialized industrial applications, in which the textile industry links itself with the manufacture of automobile tires, upholsteries, awnings, belts and a variety of what might be called "textile alloys," in which the ordinary textile fibers are combined with rubber, with wood and with other materials for industrial applications, such as deadening felts, belts, insulating materials, and so on.

Many of these industries are inter-linked through the co-ordination of trades with the changes that are taking place in the textile industry itself. Thus we have questions of pattern and design of rugs and draperies related to changes in house and apartment life. A basic style trend in color, for example, may relate specifically the upholstery fabric of an automobile, the color of a woman's gown and of her

gloves, shoes and stockings. Some swift change in public fancy may make obsolete overnight an inventory of materials and fabrics produced on the assumption of a future market.

So we find, entering this field of the textile industry, style co-ordinators—men and women study this field of public taste and public demand, with the same inquisitive spirit that has prompted all research.

(To be continued)



Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Clifton, Arizona, a student at Meredith College, won the grand prize at the 1934 State College Style Show which was conducted at Raleigh on April 26th by the Textile School of North Carolina State College, in co-operation with the Home Economics Departments of Catawba, Elon, Flora Macdonald, Louisburg, Meredith, Peace, Queens-Chicora, St. Mary's, and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. Miss Lewis took a green, yellow and white plaid gingham, had it cravanetted by the Cravanette Company of the United States at Hoboken, New Jersey, and then made a beautiful raincoat and umbrella from the goods. Her black galoshes were also trimmed with the cravanetted material. The fabric which Miss Lewis used was designed and woven in the Textile School by Fred A. Thomas, Jr., of High Point, and M. A. Rhyne, of Kings Mountain, both of whom are members of this year's graduating class.

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S. T. A. Meetings

Several of the Divisions of the Southern Textile Association will hold technical meetings within the next few weeks. The schedule is as follows:

Master Mechanics

The Master Mechanics Division will meet at the Chamber of Commerce in Charlotte on Saturday, May 12th, with E. E. Edmiston, chairman, presiding.

E. M. Williams, of the Clinchfield Coal Company, will speak on efficient use of fuel and there will probably be a talk on short center drives.

Carders Meeting

The Carders Division, J. O. Corn, chairman, will meet in Greenville on May 19th. The meeting will be held at the Parker High School Auditorium. The following questions will be discussed:

MIXING AND BLENDING COTTON

1. Have you changed your method of mixing and blending since 1932? If so, what results were noticeable?

A—More even numbers?

B—Better breaking strength?

C—Or what?

2. Which system of mixing and blending do you prefer? Why?

A—To feed from the bale to a line of feeder hoppers, then to your opening layout, such as a bale breaker, vertical, horizontal or whatever you may use, or do you prefer to reverse this, by using the cleaning layout first, then distributing this to a line of blending hoppers?

ONE-PROCESS PICKERS

3. What results have you experienced from one-process picking?

A—What are your beats per inch and length of staple?

OILING COTTON

4. Do you spray your cotton with oil at any place? If so, what results do you know you are getting?

A—How do you test for the benefit of oil?

B—Can you find the oil at any of the following processes? If so, what method do you use?

C—What are the results that you know to look for when you start oil spraying?

5. Tell us something new about your cards.

NEW DRAWING SYSTEM

6. What results are you getting from the new 5-roll drawing?

A—What surface speed do your rolls run?

B—Metallic, cork or leather top rolls?

REGULAR DRAWING

A—What surface speed do your rolls run?

B—Metallic, cork or leather?

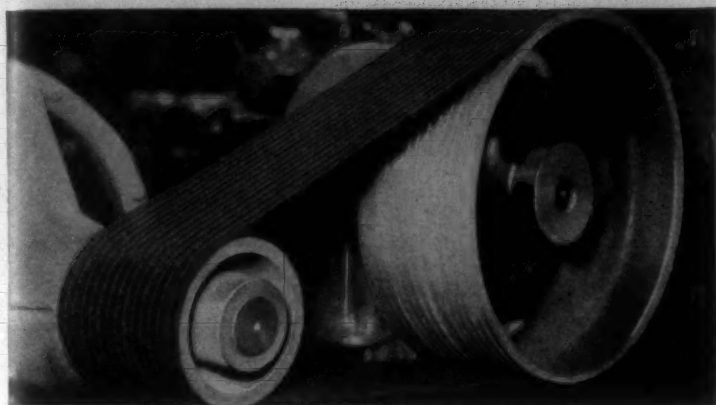
C—How many ends up to each delivery?

7. What method do you use for determining the evenness of your roving?

Northern N. C.-Va. Division

The Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet at the King Cotton Hotel, Greensboro, N. C., on Saturday morning, May 26th, at 10 o'clock. Details of the program will be announced later. S. T. Anderson is chairman and J. O. Thomas is secretary.

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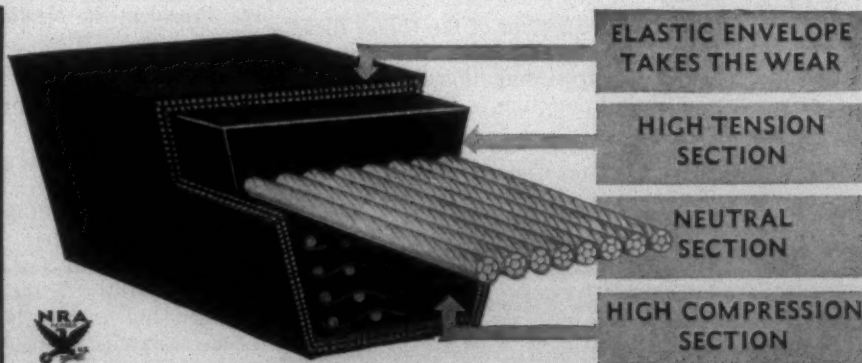
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GOOD YEAR

TEXTILE BELTING

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF GOODYEAR TIRES

PERSONAL NEWS

N. L. Pylate, formerly of Alabama Mills, is now overseer spinning, Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss.

J. W. Bost has resigned as superintendent Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Tex.

J. H. Cleghorn, of Huntsville, Ala., is now overseer carding, Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Tex.

Hugh Wright has been promoted to assistant overseer of spooling and warping at the Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, N. C.

J. E. Hughes, formerly with Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, has accepted a position as section hand spinning, Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss.

George Carmichael, for some time with Munds, Winslow & Potter, of New York, has been made a member of the firm.

J. H. Haddock, formerly with the Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., is now superintendent Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Tex.

J. A. Ross, from Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is now overseer weaving, Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Tex.

W. B. Holt, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is now overseer weaving, night, Waxahachie Cotton Mills, Waxahachie, Tex.

J. E. Norket, formerly superintendent Eastern Manufacturing Company, Selma, N. C., has accepted a similar position, Belton Yarn Mills, Belton, Tex.

C. A. Ammons has been promoted from assistant overseer of spinning to general overseer of spinning at the Loray plant of Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, N. C.

John W. Arrington, Jr., treasurer of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been nominated for governor of the 58th district of Rotary International. Nomination is considered equivalent to election.

Frank Robertson Iler, member of the senior class in textile chemistry at Clemson College, was among those receiving high honors in scholarship at the annual Schol-

arship Day at Clemson. He is a son of H. H. Iler, chief engineer at the Union Bleachery and president of the Southern Textile Association.

George O. Mintz has been promoted from assistant overseer of spooling and warping to general overseer of the same department at the Loray plant, Manville-Jenckes Corporation, Gastonia, N. C.

Walter S. Brewster has been re-elected president of the Textile Exporters Association of the United States. Frank S. Bryun, vice-president, Frederick A. Colt, secretary, and W. Ray Bell, treasurer, were also re-elected.

L. S. Lignon has been appointed Southern representative for the Abbott Machinery Company, and will handle their winding machinery in this territory. He will make headquarters at Greenville. Mr. Lignon was formerly connected with the Barber-Colman Company, and more recently has been representing the Hygrolit Corporation. He succeeds A. S. Thomas, of Greenville, who retired from the Abbott organization on account of poor health.

Annual Meeting S. T. A.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Myrtle Beach on June 29th and 30th. It is believed by Association officials that the attendance this year will be unusually large.

The convention is to meet at the Ocean Forest Hotel. Requests for reservations should be made direct to the hotel.

Details of the program are expected to be announced within a short while. The first session will be held on Friday morning, June 29th. There will be no session that afternoon, this being "play time" for the members and their guests.

The annual banquet will be held on Friday evening and several entertainment and other features are being arranged.

On Saturday morning, the usual business session will be held at which time new officers will be elected.

President H. H. Iler will preside at the several sessions.

Clemson Annual

The 1934 year book of Clemson College, "Taps," is this year dedicated to "Carolina's Great Industry—Textiles." A number of copies are being sent to men prominent in the industry.

The editors deserve a great deal of credit for the quality and beauty of the book. It is remarkably well arranged and beautifully illustrated. In keeping with the dedicatory theme are a number of reproductions, in colors, of famous tapestries, dating back to ancient times.

OBITUARY

HARRY B. LORD

Harry B. Lord, treasurer of Joseph Sykes Bros. (American), Inc., died at his home in Saco, Me., on May 3rd after a brief illness. Mr. Lord was one of the best known men in the textile industry in the North. He served a number of years with the Sykes organization and prior to that time he was selling agent for the Saco-Lowell Shops.

Mr. Lord is survived by his wife and one daughter.

WAKE Up Sleepy Looms

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Assures maximum loom production.

A profitable investment.

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Eastern Carolina Division Discusses The Care of Looms

(Continued from Page 5)

harder to parallel them than on a narrow loom. The shuttle has a tendency to rise up. There is a tendency for the shuttle to rise up in the box and the top of the shuttle wear off.

Mr. Harden: I do not see why the difference between a broad loom and a narrow loom. It seems as though on a high-speed loom it is just as important.

Chairman: A small loom is very much easier paralleled than a broad loom is. On a broad loom you have to hold the shuttle down in the box.

Mr. Parks: Maybe it is not so much harder to do, but it is like shooting a man close by or 'way off yonder. He is easier to hit when close by.

LIFE OF SHUTTLES

Mr. Mullen: Has anybody anything to say about the life of the shuttle? There are so many variables entering in there, of course, that it is very hard to say, and I don't know whether anybody would even state an opinion as to what should be the life of a shuttle.

Chairman: I have had shuttles run two years. I don't know what the average life is.

Mr. Philip: About 42 to 45 weeks is the average of one print-cloth mill I know of with about two thousand looms.

Mr. Agner: We keep a record and could go back and check up and find out what is the average life.

Mr. Tatum: I think a good average is considered one shuttle per loom per year.

Mr. Parks: There is one thing I should like to find out from some of you weavers here which does not relate directly to that question. Some time ago, I remember, weavers used to put all the new shuttles in a barrel of linseed oil, or maybe a mixture of linseed oil and something else. I have not seen that done in a good many years, though I notice some put tallow on the shuttles. I noticed a little while back the screw eye was wearing, and we put a little hard tallow on it, and that helped it. Now, that is hard wood against steel. It occurred to me maybe some of those old fellows were right.

Mr. Agner: I think it might be a pretty good thing to use a little hard tallow.

Mr. Harden: Do any of you here treat your shuttles in any way?

TREATING SHUTTLES

Chairman: We used to soak ours in linseed oil; we kept a barrel half full of linseed oil and dropped the new shuttles in there and let them stay until we needed them. It seemed to keep them from splintering up.

Mr. Tatum: Do you see any difference in second-quality shuttle, from first?

Chairman: No.

Mr. Lee: I always have my shuttles gone over once a month. If there are any rough places on the shuttles, I have them polished off. Then we have a good, high-grade tallow, and we put them in that and let them lie out until Monday morning. I feel that makes them wear a little better.

Mr. Tatum: Will not that shuttle bounce in the box, having that grease on it?

Mr. Lee: No, sir; it will not make it bounce. I can

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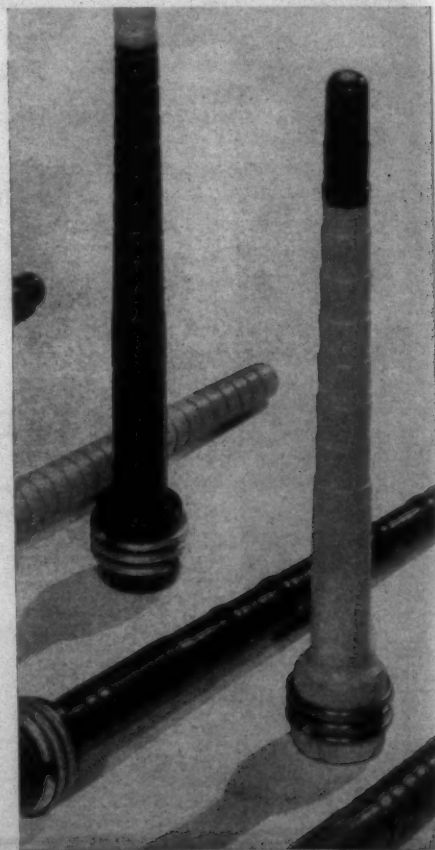


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take the highest speed I have, 168 picks a minute, and it will not bounce in the box. Now, if you use this compound tallow that you buy, that has oil in it, it will bounce, but the home-made tallow will not make it bounce.

Mr. Parks: What effect does soaking in oil have? Does it tighten it up, or not?

Mr. Harden: It has a tendency to swell the wood a little, hasn't it? And that would make it a little tighter.

Mr. Parks: Will a shellacked shuttle soak up any oil?

Chairman: I don't know.

Mr. Harden: I am convinced that putting tallow on the shuttles cuts down the wear a little bit.

Marchant Heads Print Cloth Group

No definite action toward curtailment of production was taken at the meeting of the Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers, held last Saturday in Greenville. It was brought out at the meeting that the lack of orders for many weeks past has created a very serious situation and that it will likely be necessary for mills to take individual action on production control.

T. M. Marchant was elected president, succeeding W. D. Anderson. It was decided to admit the manufacturers of sateens and twills into membership in the Print Cloth Group.

In a detailed report concerning the statistical position of the industry, William P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C., secretary of the group, declared that there has been a pronounced lack of sales the past twelve weeks, and that the actual sales recorded amounted to only one-half those for the same period one year ago. The comparison was with the 1933 period prior to the inauguration of the textile code, and business had not increased perceptibly.

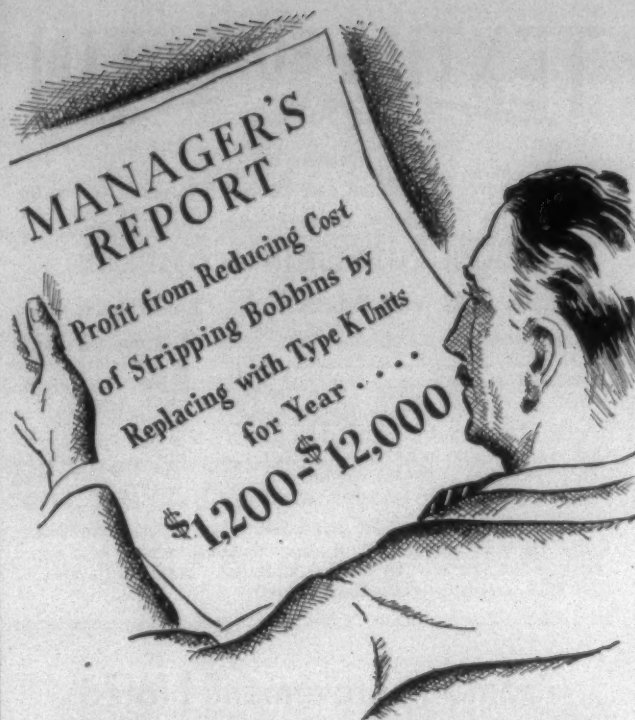
SMYTH HONORED

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, of Balfour, N. C., was elected honorary permanent vice chairman. This honor was conferred on the 86-year-old veteran textile manufacturer in recognition for his work as a pioneer in the industry. It was pointed out that he has been responsible for the establishment of about two-thirds of the mills in this State. Mr. Jacobs was re-elected secretary.

The matter of overlapping codes of the various industries was taken up, and Mr. Anderson was appointed to confer with the cotton textile code authority at its meeting in Washington the middle of this month with a view of reconciling the various points in question. Mr. Anderson left for Washington and New York to take up a number of matters of prime importance with regard to the textile industry with authorities. He conferred with Ben E. Geer, member of the National Industrial Relations Board, before leaving.

includes: Captain Smyth, Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.; Mr. Anderson, Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga.; J. C. Self, Greenwood Cotton Mills, Greenwood; R. W. C. Hamrick, Hamrick Mills, Gaffney; James P. Gossett, Gossett Mills, Anderson; J. C. Evins, Clifton Manufacturing Co., Clifton; Mr. Marchant, Greenville; A. F. McKissick, Alice Manufacturing Co., Easley; E. M. Johnston, Woodside Mills, Greenville; W. S. Montgomery, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg; Fred W. Symmes, Union-Buffalo Mills, Greenville; Marshall P. Orr, Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson; Julian K. Morrison, Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., and George M. Wright, Republic Mills, Great Falls.

A special membership committee will be composed of James A. Chapman, Inman Mills, Spartanburg; D. W. Hunter, Rock Hill, and Mr. Orr, Mr. Evins, Mr. McKissick, and Mr. Wright, members of the executive committee.



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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Some Improvement Noted

TEXTILE observers are encouraged that the markets have taken a slight turn for the better. Sales of print cloths were much more active last week. This seems to reflect the fact that buyers are in need of goods but have been postponing purchases because of the general uncertainties in the situation. If further confidence develops, buying should be much more general within a short time.

A more conservative attitude in Washington towards business and industry is apparently developing. There is less fear now of a shorter working week and enactment of new laws that would place a further handicap on business.

The following extract from the *Journal of Commerce* shows the trend of sentiment in the market there:

News report confirmed that it is not the purpose of the Administration to revoke the 40-hour standard for a 36-hour standard. Industries that have been working on the 40-hour basis will be allowed to continue. If curtailment of production becomes necessary, and Government approval is desired in the case of united trade movement in that direction, the understanding now is that for some time at least approval will be given promptly, instead of following the policy of procrastination the NRA has been working under for weeks past. Some of these reports say that the Administration thinks there is possible good in a further trial of the NRA, and it proposes to give business "the rest cure," at least until the next Congress meets. Recognition of the oft repeated fact that trade is being choked by a Government partner is given as the cause for a removal of the pressure, but without formal announcement while the present Congress is in session.

The very small volume of new business that has come to the mills in recent weeks has forced

increasing attention on the necessity of regulating production. Plans for curtailment are under way in many mills unless business is soon more active. A number of other mills have already started to cut down their output rather than operate for stock under present circumstances.

In our opinion, if curtailment is to come, it should be made effective as promptly as possible. Nothing can be gained by delay and the market may be further weakened if buyers continue uncertain as the production policies of the mills. Past experience shows that when curtailment is necessary, the time element is a big factor.

The irregularities in the cotton market have been a disturbing factor for some time past. If the market continues upward, as has been the case for several days, it will likely prove a real incentive to buy goods and yarns.

Congress is due to adjourn this month and everyone will heave a sigh of relief when they wind up this session. "Get the boys out of Washington" and the air should be cleared up considerably.

While the situation is still unsatisfactory, we feel that the markets have gained a little ground and with a few good breaks, can easily develop real strength within the next few weeks.

Who Made This Man?

ONE of the most successful textile salesmen we have ever known started work on a farm 55 years ago. Forty-eight years ago he was working in a cotton mill, 72 hours a week, for 20 cents a day.

At the age of 17 this man was a weaver, serving some years before being promoted to loom fixer. After several years in that capacity, he went on the road as a machinery erector for one of the larger shops. He was later promoted to a sales position.

Within a few years he joined the sales organization of another company, and has served continuously with it for the past 22 years. His record as a salesman and a sales manager in his territory is not surpassed by any other man of our acquaintance.

In checking back on his record, one point is stressed so often by several men by whom he was employed at different times that it is almost amusing.

The man who taught him how to weave claims the responsibility for his success. The next several men under whom he was employed make the same claim. They all say "I made that man."

While it is quite nice for all of them to claim a share of the credit, the real facts are these. This man reached his present position through his own efforts. Whenever he had a job to do, he learned how to do it well. His intelligence and ambition carried him along, although he says that the chief reason he got ahead is because of his energy. He is entirely a self-made man, starting with little preparation, without "pull" or influence. He offers little advice to the younger men in the industry other than to remark that "every young man must work out his own salvation by his own efforts and that hard work is the principal factor in getting ahead."

In these days of short hours, minimum wages and too often, minimum effort, the younger men might bear in mind that after all, for the ambitious, there is no substitute for hard work and plenty of it.

A Rare Quality

ONE of the mill groups in the South recently promoted one of their men to the position of general superintendent. He was stepped up over the heads of a number of other very competent men. Some of them had more experience than the new general superintendent. Others were equally as efficient in manufacturing. They lacked, however, certain qualities of the man who was promoted.

In explaining why this man was selected for his new position, the management stated that he had that rare ability to carry out his duties without causing friction or jealousy anywhere in the organization. He works equally well with those under him and those above him. He not only knows his job, but knows how to run it smoothly and easily. For that reason he is the chosen man.

We have often noticed that the most successful men we know are those who know how to "get along with people." No matter how well a man may be prepared for his work, if he has not that essential ability to work with others, he is not likely to go far.

Why Not Get Together?

WE were very much interested this week in a conversation between a mill manager and the head of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the South.

The wholesaler, who has been in the business over a long term of years, remarked that in all

this time, he had rarely had a visit from a cotton manufacturer. He could not understand why the mill men did not at least drop in and see what goods were selling best and why.

The mill man answered by saying that while he never visited the wholesale house, he did keep in close touch with retail sales. He pays regular visits to the retail stores, talks with the clerks and collects samples of the fabrics and patterns that are proving the best sellers. He is always alert for new ideas, even though his product is not sold direct.

It often occurs to us that it might be a mutually profitable idea if the cotton manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers kept in closer contact with each other. Each has one common problem, how to increase the sale of cotton goods and by putting their heads together they might easily trade ideas that would be a help to all of them.

Seek Views on Curtailment

The following was received at the moment of going to press:

"In view of the many requests from different branches of the cotton textile industry for a temporary reduction in machine hours, the Cotton Textile Code Authority is now canvassing all manufacturing establishments operating under the Code to determine their attitude toward a general reduction in operations of 25 per cent throughout the industry for a period of 60 to 90 days.

"During the past few weeks there has been a falling off in demand in cotton textiles which has been more than seasonal and this has been attributed to the following adverse factors, among others:

"1. Lack of buying confidence particularly in the heavy industries consuming cotton for industrial uses.

"2. Labor difficulties in several important consumer industries with resultant suspension of operations.

"3. The lack of a compensating tax on certain fibers that compete directly with cotton which is carrying a processing tax amounting to approximately \$10,000,000 monthly.

"4. Increasing encroachment upon domestic markets by imports from Japan and certain European countries, and

"5. A tremendous decrease in cotton textile export business which the industry is making every effort to regain."

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80% of
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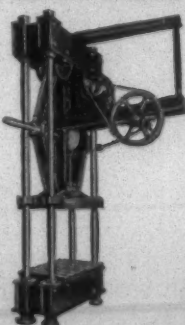
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

HICKORY, N. C.—Dr. F. B. Hicks, formerly affiliated with the G. & H. Hosiery Mill, is now associated with J. C. Johnson in the construction of a new hosiery mill near here.

The plant will soon begin operations, according to present plans.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Brandon Corporation paid a dividend of \$3.86 per share on its 15,000 of preferred stock, totalling \$57,900.

The dividend, the second paid this year, represents a payment on preferred stock due some time ago. Several additional dividends have been declared in the last year, the textile industry having fared better since last July than for some time prior to that time.

CHESTER, S. C.—Work has been started on laying the water main from the intersection of Saluda and McLure streets, which will connect with the Eureka unit of the Springs Cotton Mills, on Saluda Road. The units, which have been securing water from deep wells, will in the future use city water upon the completion of the steam-electric plant now being constructed. This plant will furnish the power for the Eureka, Baldwin and Springstein units of the Springs Cotton Mills.

DURHAM, N. C.—President A. H. Carr announced that a dividend of 50c per share on the 6 per cent preferred stock of the Durham Hosiery Mills Company was declared Wednesday by the board of directors. This dividend brings the total declared to date this year to \$1.50, as against \$1 last year. A \$1 dividend was declared March 1st of this year, as compared with 50c on February 21, 1933, and 50c on November 20, 1933. The latest dividend is applied to the accumulated and unpaid dividends on the preferred stock and is payable June 1st to stockholders of record May 15th.

YORK, S. C.—The Lockmore Mill of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., will be moved from here to Gastonia within the next month on account of alleged unjust discrimination in taxation against the plant, it was reported here.

Business men are planning to send a delegation to appear before the South Carolina tax commission in an effort to see whether adjustments can be made in the taxation in order to forestall the proposed transfer.

The plant employs about 125 operatives and has a weekly payroll of approximately \$1,500.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—An addition to the Jefferson Woolen Mills is now under construction. The new building will measure 60 by 132 feet and represent an expenditure of about \$11,500. It will be completed by June 15th. The first floor will be used as a shipping department and warehouse and the second floor as a spinning department. Frank Lockett, vice-president, states that the machines placed on the second floor will not increase production, but will balance the spinning and carding divisions with the looms. At the present three shifts of operatives are on the payroll of the carding and spinning divisions, while two shifts are employed on the looms. With the new space only two shifts will be necessary in the carding and spinning divisions and the present night shift can be shifted to the two day shifts.

New Corporation To Handle R. F. C. Loans

THE Textile Industry Mortgage Corporation has been organized under the laws of Delaware for the purpose of making loans with funds procured through the replying with the R. F. C. of mortgages or other obligations taken by the firm under Circular No. 11 of the R. F. C. It is intended that the loans shall be confined to companies engaged in textile and allied business, but loans may be made to other companies.

The capital of the corporation consists of 200,000 shares without par value, all of one class, which it is intended shall be sold at a price of not less than \$100 per share, a total of \$20,000,000. It is intended that the mortgage corporation will continue to receive applications for loans from any companies engaged in the textile or allied business without limitation, and if necessary the authorized stock may be increased from time to time.

Applications for loans will be received upon the following conditions:

EXPLAIN LOAN CONDITIONS

1. The application must furnish security satisfactory to the mortgage corporation and also satisfactory to the R. F. C., with which its obligation will be repaid, the security to include a first lien upon the fixed assets of the applicant;

2. The loans to be made for a period of not exceeding three years and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly;

3. Loans to be conditioned upon the applicant agreeing, upon the advance of the loan, to apply not less than 10 per cent of the loan to the purchase of capital stock of the mortgage corporation.

All moneys loaned by the mortgage corporation will be procured by it from the R. F. C. and the entire capital of the corporation will be furnished by those companies which procure loans through the mortgage corporation.

As a condition of advancing the funds to be loaned out through the mortgage corporation, the R. F. C. may require.

1. That the capital and surplus of the mortgage corporation or a part thereof be invested in United States Government bonds and deposited with the R. F. C. as additional security for advances by it to the mortgage corporation.

2. That no dividends may be paid by the Mortgage Corporation without the consent of the R. F. C.

Advances by the R. F. C. to the Mortgage Corporation shall be at the interest rate of 4 per cent per annum and, assuming \$10,000,000 advances to applicants by the Mortgage Corporation, that corporation will net 2 per cent thereon or \$200,000 per annum in addition to such incomes may be earned by the investment of its capital, provided all loans made by the Mortgage Corporation have been paid in full with interest thereon. Upon expiration of three years the corporation would therefore have available for distribution to its stockholders its capital of \$1,000,000 and accumulated earnings of \$600,000 plus income upon its capital and loss operating expenses. On this basis, borrowers from the Mortgage Corporation pay a net interest rate of approximately 4 per cent per annum.

In the event of default on any loans made by the Mortgage Corporation and repaid by it with the R. F. C., the capital and such accumulated earnings (approximately \$1,600,000) will be applied to the extent necessary to meeting any deficiency. In this manner the liability of a borrower from the Mortgage Corporation with respect to obligations of any other borrower is limited to the

FOR EVERYBODY'S NEEDS



**NATIONAL
COTTON WEEK**
MAY 14-19

THE Cotton-Textile Institute has distributed more than 250,000 pieces of promotional material to help America observe

NATIONAL COTTON WEEK MAY 14-19

This includes store merchandising suggestions, community co-operation plans, ideas for ads and displays, fashion reports, 3-color display posters, as well as radio broadcasting scripts and other informative news material requested.

Let every week be a cotton week! Keeping cotton as important in the public mind as in the country's commerce is the industry's new responsibility and opportunity.

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Cotton Textile Institute, Inc.**
320 Broadway, New York

ENKA presents another innovation

PRE-TREATED THROWING CONES PERFECTED

We have perfected a pre-treated throwing cone suitable particularly for making crepe yarns. This yarn is without any twist so that when the throwster starts his operations he does not have to do any untwisting before getting in his left-hand twist. Skein soaking, extracting, drying and winding are eliminated.

The Enka pre-treating with a real gelatine throwing cream holds the twist. The throwing machinery runs steadier, loss of time in doffing is reduced and the operation is speeded up.

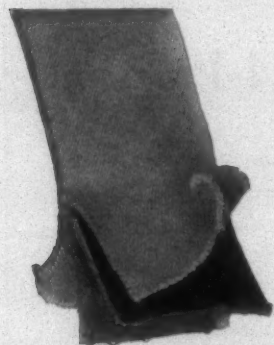
The 100 denier, 40 filament, put up on 1½ pound cones, tinted in two colors for right and reverse twist, is priced at 90¢ per pound for net weight of yarn.



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Constructed like "plywood," yet flexible, patented Tuffer foundation gives each wire the right amount of freedom to constantly absorb all shock of the clothing meeting the blow of the stock. Our specifications, supervision and tests assures the highest quality of the materials used in the various layers. Our patent, covering this foundation, assures the most efficient carding results.

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amount of the stock subscription made at the time of granting the loan.

TO ASSIST INDUSTRIES

The Mortgage Corporation has been formed to assist industrial companies, which may be entitled thereto on their balance sheets, to make capital loans. All of the stock of the corporation will be owned by the companies which receive through the Mortgage Corporation loans from the R. F. C. and the organizers of the corporation shall receive no profits in connection therewith except such of the organizers as may act as officers or directors of the corporation and may receive reasonable salaries or fees for services rendered.

The necessary organization expenses will be paid out of the first capital contributions to the corporation.

Joseph S. Maxwell, vice-president of the New York Trust Company, is president of the corporation; George B. Bacon, vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, is vice-president, who with A. G. Myers, president of the Citizens National Bank of Gastonia, N. C., will constitute the original board of directors. Snelson Chesney, 55 Madison avenue, New York, is secretary and treasurer. Additional persons will be elected directors from time to time to represent companies which make loans through and acquire stock of the Mortgage Corporation.

Applications for loans are to be made in accordance with R. F. C. Circular No. 11, on R. F. C. Form 143, and be accompanied by the data required by such form, obtainable at the offices of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 33 Liberty street, New York, or at any Federal Reserve Bank or R. F. C. agency, or at the offices of the Textile Industry Mortgage Corporation, 55 Madison avenue, New York City.

National Cotton Week

(Continued from Page 3)

that field has given flattering recognition to that fact in special supplements of current issues devoted exclusively to Cotton Week or has otherwise put exceptional emphasis on the event in sustained editorial support.

Among the definite developments that indicate an even stronger support of Cotton Week than in 1933 may be cited the following:

1. Effective co-operation of the wholesale dry goods houses throughout the country in enlisting the active participation for the first time of hundreds of smaller independent stores.
2. The new importance of cotton suits and slacks this season to men's clothing stores.
3. Scores of inquiries daily from women's specialty shops as the result of cotton's dominance of women's Summer fashions.
4. The enlarged interest in cottons for home decoration.
5. The revival of home sewing on its present broad scale.
6. The refinements in style, finish and construction of cotton household essentials.
7. The stimulation of the nation's great natural interest in cotton during the past year by "front-page news" developments growing out of the industry's relations with the Federal Government.

When the curtain goes up on National Cotton Week, the public will see King Cotton on a throne that is being constantly made more secure by the intelligent merchandising and promotional activities of one of America's great industries.

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Tubize Chatillon Earns \$236,363 In First Quarter

Net earnings by Tubize Chatillon Corporation for the first quarter of 1934, after all charges, amounted to \$236,363, as against \$35,000 for the same period of last year, it was disclosed by Roland L. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors, at the annual meeting of the company. All

incumbent directors were re-elected by the shareholders.

Clemson Offers Course In Cotton Grading

Clemson College, S. C.—H. H. Willis, Dean of the Textile School of Clemson Agricultural College, announces a cotton grading course to be given at Clemson College beginning June 11, 1934. The course will

continue four weeks and will be under the direction of H. C. Robertson, Cotton Specialist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Students in this course will have the opportunity of inspecting and grading some 3,000 to 5,000 samples of cotton selected from various sections of the cotton belt. Government standards, both for grade and staple, will be demonstrated. Special lectures on cotton spinning and testing will be given by specialists in this field of work.

Viscose Co. Maintains Its Prices Unchanged

The Viscose Company, largest American producer of rayon, has announced that it was booking orders for June and July delivery at its present prices. This is the second large producer to issue such a statement, the du Pont Rayon Company having announced last week that its weaving yarn prices would be unchanged. It is expected that the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, third largest producer, will make some announcement of policy.

The Viscose Company's statement follows:

"Owing to the recent strike we experienced in two of our plants our capacity up to June 1st is already sold."

OPENING for capable cloth room foreman in small mill. Prefer man with experience on napped fabrics. Reply X, care Textile Bulletin.

NOTICE

No individual or firm has the exclusive sale of machinery at the former Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Georgia, which we own. We are offering this machinery for sale to any one interested, subject to prior sale or withdrawal from the market.

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P. O. Box 206

A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

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when you're being entertained—but not
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20 Mathewson St.

1733 Inverness Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Hemlock 2743

Providence, R. I.

137 So. Marietta St.
Gastonia, N. C.
Tel.—247

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets continued generally slow last week, and total sales were large. The tone of the market was slightly better at the week-end and agents were more hopeful that the factors which have been checking business are gradually being removed. Many in the trade believe that if no further restrictive legislation is imposed on the mills business will soon be more active. Shipments of goods on past orders continue steady, but the mills are getting only a very limited amount of new business and many of them are running out of orders. Stocks have increased and some mills are already curtailing.

At the meeting of the Print Cloth Group in Greenville, it was explained that no concerted action can be taken in regard to curtailment until more definite action is taken in Washington regarding the proposed shorter week. It appears that mills need to take individual action in adjusting their production to demand.

Prices have weakened more noticeably than in the preceding weeks of quiet, and while agents were willing to accept concessions for additional contracts buyers could not be induced to make commitments pending a clarification of financial and security markets. Raw material prices also weakened. Many substantial orders are still on the books calling for fall deliveries and for gray and colored cloths wanted in converting and in garment manufacturing. Reports from distributing markets show that goods are moving well, considering the unseasonal weather in some sections. The trade has not yet begun to feel the effects of increased purchasing power arising from greater activity in some of the major industries and the recurring instances of rising wages.

A spurt in print cloth sales on Friday moved around 8 million yards. Broadcloths were more active. Fine goods continued quiet.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	47½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	43½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	3½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	87½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	73½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	93½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	83½
Brown sheetings, standard	101½
Tickings, 8-ounce	181½
Denims	16
Dress ginghams	16½
Staple ginghams	9½
Standard prints	¼

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn trade was slow during the week. Prices were again weaker, with quotations around the levels of last December. Sales were only in small quantities and no large volume was handled at the lower rates. A number of spinners have withdrawn from the market for the present. Curtailment is increasing and it is estimated to be at least 25 per cent at this time.

As understood here, effective curtailment of yarn output is deemed highly essential by spinners and market interests, but it is being carried out individually by the spinning mills and there will be no recommendation from the code authority on this subject. It is understood that such recommendation was under consideration, as group curtailment has been effective in previous years in preventing the piling-up of stocks of yarns during periods of slack demand. But according to information received locally, it was decided this year not to recommend concerted curtailment in the sale yarn industry, because of the precedent it might establish, with a possible result that an unduly short working week might be thrust on the industry at a time when the spinners would not want it.

Shipments of both single and ply combed peeler yarns until recently have remained slightly above the weekly average since the first of the year. Production has been on a similar scale, but it is indicated lately that new business in combed yarns has been far short of support in the recent rate of spindle operation and it is deemed likely that curtailment in this division may later become drastic. Ratio of sales to production of single combed yarns is 70.7 per cent in the latest report released by the spinners' group; in ply combed, the ratio is 40.7 per cent. The situation in mercerized yarn is, briefly, that new business is below the level necessary to sustain listed prices.

While demand is still subnormal, spinners are still making fair deliveries on old contracts in fair to good volume against contracts on knitting yarns and regular weaving yarns.

Southern Single Warps		
10s	27	30s
12s	27 1/4	40s
14s	28	40s ex.
16s	28 1/4	50s
20s	29 1/4	
24s	31 1/4	
26s	32 1/4	
30s	34 1/4	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
8s	26 1/4	
10s	27	
12s	27 1/4	
16s	28 1/4	
20s	29 1/4	
24s	31 1/4	
26s	32 1/4	
30s	34 1/4	
30s ex.	36 1/4	
Southern Single Skeins		
8s	26 1/4	
10s	27	
12s	27 1/4	
14s	28	
16s	28 1/4	
20s	29 1/4	
24s	31 1/4	
26s	32 1/4	
30s	34 1/4	
36s	39 1/4	
40s	41 1/4	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	26 1/4	
10s	27	
12s	27 1/4	
14s	28	
16s	28 1/4	
20s	29 1/4	
24s	31 1/4	
26s	32 1/4	
30s	34 1/4	

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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In The

Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City, Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, R. 5, Box 128, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec.; Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

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Barrett-Cravens Co., 3255 W. 30th St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps., H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. D. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Breuer Electric Mfg. Co., 852 Blackhawk St., Chicago, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City, Sou. Offices, 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps., Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 225 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

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Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep., Wm. W. Moore, 1018 Boulevard, N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

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Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

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H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

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Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 201 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 939, Charlotte, N. C.

Hygrott, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio, Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1123 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, B. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Beltin Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1853, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 615 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reprs. The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co., Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Keater Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reprs., R. B. Macintyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 181 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reprs., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R. Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumpp, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C. B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reprs., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 4 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C. Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluel Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 521 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reprs., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reprs., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reprs., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reprs., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marlette St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reprs., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reprs., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Southern Textile Securities

Quotations By
A. M. Law & Co., Inc.

Spartanburg, S. C.

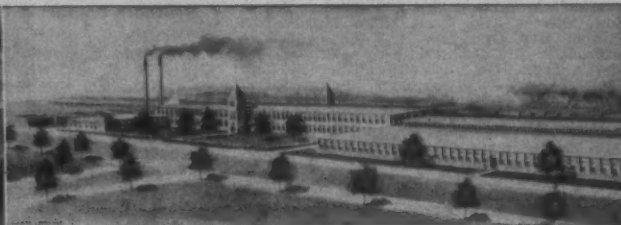
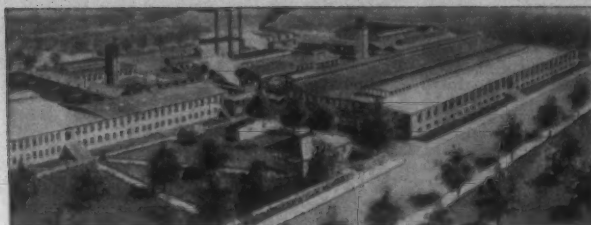
April 14, 1934.

	\$ Per Share	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	—	8
Anderson Cotton Mills	—	35	—
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	7	13
Arcadia Mills	—	—	10
Arcadia Mills, pfd.	—	—	20
Arkwright Mills	—	—	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	—	—	—
(Par, \$5)	1	27	31
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	—	—	120
Beaumont Mfg. Co. 7% pfd.	7 1/2	80	—
Belton Mills (Par, \$25)	—	8	11

Belton Mills, pfd.	3 1/2	49	—
Bibb Mfg. Co.	4	80	85
Brandon Corp., A	—	87	41
Brandon Corp., B	—	6	9
Brandon Corp., pfd.	7 1/2	90	95
Calhoun Mills	4	40	50
Chadwick-Hos Co. (Par, \$25)	1	10	12
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	10	105	120
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	6	74	78
Clifton Mfg. Co.	8	79	85
Columbus Mfg. Co.	6	65	75
Cowpens Mills	—	20	25
D. B. Converse Co.	5	60	—
Dallas Mfg. Co.	—	17	23
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	3	7
Drayton Mills	—	10	—
Duncan Mills	8	125	135
Duncan Mills, pfd.	7	97	101
Eagle & Phenix Mills	—	45	55
Easley Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	45	55
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	—	40	50
Fairforest Finishing Co., Serial Notes	6 1/2	90	100
Florence Mills	4	40	50
Florence Mills, pfd.	7	85	95
Gaffney Mfg. Co. (Par, \$50)	—	20	23
Gainesville Cotton Mills	—	40	45
Glenwood Mills	6	70	80
Gossett Mills	5	47	55
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	—	50	65
Grendel Mills, pfd. (Par, \$20)	—	13	15
Hamrick Mills	—	40	50
Hartsville Cotton Mills	6*	70	—
Industrial Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	7	63	68
Inman Mills	6	60	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	7	80	—
Judson Mills, A pfd.	7 1/2	70	—
Judson Mills, B pfd.	—	58	—
King, John F., Mfg. Co.	—	50	60
Laurens Cotton Mills	4	55	65
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	40	50
Lydia Cotton Mills, Serial Notes	7	85	90
Marion Mfg. Co.	6	70	80
Marlboro Mills (Par, \$20)	—	12	14
Mills Mill, pfd.	—	66	75
Molloy Mfg. Co., pfd.	7	86	—
Monarch Mills	6	64	71
Musgrove Cotton Mills	—	12	16
Newberry Cotton Mills	6	60	75
Norris Cotton Mills	4	25	—
Orr Cotton Mills	—	37	—
Orr Cotton Mills, pfd.	7	80	85
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	30	38
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	65	70
Pickens Cotton Mills	8	80	90
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	8	105	115
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	20	23
Riverside & Dan River Mills (Par, \$25)	—	6	9
Riverside & Dan River Mills, 6% pfd.	—	65	70
Saxon Mills	—	18	22
Sibley Mfg. Co.	—	20	30
Southern Bleachery & Print Works	—	18	21
Southern Bleachery & Print Works, pfd.	7	84	88
Southern Bleachery, Serial Notes	7	99	101
Southern Franklin Process (No Par)	—	3	7
Southern Franklin Process, pfd.	7	95	100
Southern Worsted Corp., pfd.	—	40	50
Spartan Mills	8	95	—
Spencer Corp., Serial Notes	—	—	60
Union-Buttalo Mills (Par, \$10)	—	8	10
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd.	1 1/2	73	80
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	—	23	25
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Ex. Div.)	6	66	68
Victor-Monaghan Co.	6	60	64
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	7	105	—
Wallace Mfg. Co.	—	55	60
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	55	65
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., pfd.	—	75	80
Wellington Mills (No Par)	—	8	—
Wellington Mills, pfd.	6	67	—
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., pfd.	—	10	13
Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds	—	—	—
Clinchfield Coal Corp.	—	—	6
Clinchfield Coal Corp., pfd.	—	28	35
Piedmont & Northern Southeastern Express Co.	3	40	43
Taylor-Colquitt Co. (No Par)	5	65	75
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	1	19	21
Taylor-Colquitt Co., pfd.	7	94	—

*Plus extra.

†Plus back dividends.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

LAUREL, MISS.

LAUREL COTTON MILLS—BEN C. THOMAS, REPRESENTING THE TEXTILE BULLETIN, WRITES INTERESTINGLY ABOUT THE MILLS IN THE WEST.

Laurel, a beautiful city of 20,000 population, is not so far from Meridian, on Route 11 to Mobile. It has many industries, including Laurel Cotton Mills, which has 21,688 spindles and 692 looms. One hundred and ninety-two of these looms were installed last fall.

The mill and surroundings are very attractive. Large shade trees are everywhere and the lawn in front of the mill is too beautiful for words to express it. Each overseer is interested in contributing something to the scene and some were planting shrubbery between the superintendent's and the main office.

Mr. Lomax, overseer the new cloth room, had his sleeves rolled up and was planting flowers and setting out trees about his department. The people are good citizens, and take pride in the community.

There is very little labor turn-over. The overseers and

weave room is delivered to the cloth room through a gangway.

Mr. Lomax knows how to make a fellow happy, too, and this scribe enjoyed a visit to his home, and clicked the kodak on some of the pretty scenes around it. He has a nice, well kept lawn, lots of shrubbery, flowers, and two fish ponds—one of which held several gold fish.



Miss Arnela Long, Daughter of Supt. J. F. Long. She Teaches in Laurel Mill School, Laurel, Miss.

Mr. Burt, overseer spinning, is a hard and efficient worker. Some painting had recently been done in his department. Three new Universal winders recently been installed. Mr. Burt's son, James, age 16, has won several hard games of tennis for his High School, and an entry to the tournament to be played in Jackson this

month.

Mr. Moody, overseer the card room, is another live wire. The card room is directly responsible for good, clean yarn, and the finished product here speaks well for every overseer. This department is exceptionally clean and work running fine.

Mr. Harden, overseer weaving, is as jolly as ever. The writer was under the impression that he had taken on extra weight since last year, but he denied the accusation, declaring that he was "the same yesterday, today and forever." His night overseer is a hustler, too, and helped us to get several new subscriptions, for which he has our thanks.



Front Row—J. F. Long, Supt., Tupelo Cotton Mills; C. A. Keown, M. M.; J. A. Burt, Overseer Spinning; W. A. Moody, Overseer Carding.

Back Row—H. C. Lomax, Overseer Cloth Room; C. T. Hardin, Overseer Weaving.

THE KEY MEN

Among our subscribers are J. F. Long, superintendent; H. C. Lomax, overseer cloth room; C. T. Hardin, overseer weaving; W. B. Moody, overseer the card room; C. A. Keown, master mechanic (this scribe generally has to "wait till they come back"—but here is a master mechanic who was up with his work and at his desk!) He is one of the oldest and most faithful of our subscribers). J. W. Wade is machinist; Claude Roberson, J. D. Harrelson, R. M. Pittman, Chas. Hearn, Sam Gardner, Elzey Drennan, in engine room; D. J. Parrish, yard man; R. S. Boutwell, E. E. English, R. E. Hughes, J. A. Blackledge, W. H. Barrow, H. E. Boyles and Laurel Cotton Mills, are all on our subscription list, thanks to the hearty co-operation of Mr. Wright, the vice-president, Superintendent Long, and all the overseers.

the majority of the operatives have been here a long time. And, speaking of cloth rooms, there are none to beat this. It was once a storage room for finished goods. Under the supervision of Mr. Lomax and Superintendent J. F. Long, it has been transformed into a room of fine layout, with comfort and convenience first thought.

There are nice new windows and plenty of them, with a skylight extending the entire length of the room. Inspecting tables, cloth tables and folders are on one side of the room, with the baling press in the center on a solid concrete platform seven feet high. All cloth from the

TUPELO, MISS.

TUPELO COTTON MILLS—NEW ROOFS AND NEW MACHINERY

Tupelo Cotton Mills is one of the nicest mills in the textile industry. Their cheviots and madras goods are well known in the trade. Three hundred samples in a pattern book are beautiful and make one wonder if there are any more colors to be found.

The mill operates on two shifts. S. L. Bolton, superintendent, who took charge after the death of his uncle, J. A. Adams, more than three years ago, has progressed wonderfully in village and general improvements, looking to the health and happiness of his employees.

A new fifteen-year bonded roof has recently been put on the entire mill, and old wood shingle roofs on all mill houses are being replaced by the best of composition shingles. New machinery is taking place of old. Sixty new Model E Draper looms and 13 Saco-Pettee cards have been installed. Under Superintendent Bolton, the mill has grown from 7,000 to 16,000 spindles. Mr. and Mrs. Bolton recently returned from a visit to N. C. and S. C. On this trip he purchased 12 speeders.

The mill company is building two new tennis courts for the benefit of sport lovers. Gardens are plowed and planted by the mill company for the employees. Painters were busy on the office and outside wood work of the mill.

A FINE BALL TEAM

Out of 34 games played last year, Tueplo won 29. Two games were lost to Southern Leaguers. The line-up this year follows: J. V. Bramlett, secretary and treasurer; Davis, ss.; Eaton, rf.; Stevens, 2nd b.; Brown, c.; Williams, 1st b.; Baggett, cf.; J. Redden, lf.; O. Redden, 3rd b.; Baggett, Greenhill, Consert, Patey and Stevens, p.



Grammar School Building at Tupelo Cotton Mills

A magnificent school building adorns a spot near the mill office. Four grades are taught. The primary, grammar and High schools are in the city proper.

Mr. Erskin Bishop is director of Tupelo's 30-piece band, which was third in line of march at the Legion parade in the World's Fair at Chicago last year. Mr. Bishop contemplates two trips this year—A trip to Miami, Fla., to the District Meet and to the Cotton Carnival at Memphis, Tenn. Three members of this band are mill boys.

The Red Wing Basketball Club won championship last year with two out of three games played at Wichita Falls, Kansas, in a tournament.

Tupelo was first to make contract with T. V. Power Company for low rates, and grounds are being graded for 25 new houses equipped throughout with modern electric appliances. These homes are to be sold by the govern-

ment at cost, and several in Tupelo mill community contemplate buying homes.

THE KEY MEN AND SERVICE RECORDS

J. D. Baggett, day carder, here 15 years; J. V. Bramlett, supply clerk, 28 years; J. C. Clark, master mechanic, 20 years; R. F. Goodroe, overhauler, two years; Henry Hall, overseer finishing, one year; A. M. Robinson, spinner, six years; Clyde Stevens, fixer in spinning room, 25 years; E. F. Walton, dyer, 30 years; H. S. Whittington, weaver, 30 years; R. H. Murray, night superintendent, 20 years; Chas. Davis, carder, 25 years; C. O. O'Neal, spinner, 15 years; Virgil Bramlett, weaver, 35 years; J. C. Larphere, cloth room, 25 years.

WINONA, MISS.

COTTON MILL PRODUCTS CO.

There is interesting history connected with the beginning of this plant and Superintendent Moore knows how to tell it in a fascinating manner.

This mill, though not so large, is capable of good production and holds down the seconds to one-half of one per cent. The overseers are all fine "boys" and the help seems well contented.

Practically every family owns a cow which grazes and stays fat in a big pasture furnished free of charge by the mill company. There is also a nice fish pond where operatives can catch the big ones at a moment's notice.

T. H. Moore is superintendent; G. B. Hamby, weaver; C. C. Brooks, spinner; J. P. Kenedy, carder; Bob Chadwick, master mechanic.

Pelzer (S. C.) Safety Club Has Monthly Meeting

MR. McNAB ADDRESSES CLUB—MR. CULLEM SULLIVAN SPEAKER OF EVENING.

Pelzer, S. C.—Saturday evening, April 28th, at 6:00 o'clock, the members of the Pelzer Safety Club assembled at the Community House for the regular monthly meeting.

After a delightful supper had been prepared and served by the ladies of the First Baptist Church, the meeting was then opened for business. Mr. Bradley, president, called for a report from the health and happiness committee. Dr. Ramsey, chairman, responded—saying there was very little sickness in the community and on the other hand there seemed to be lots of happiness such as babies and marriages.

The overseers of the different departments reported accidents in their respective departments for the past month, it was learned that no major accidents and only one minor one had occurred since the last meeting.

The program was then turned over to the entertaining committee. After the string band had rendered several comical numbers, the speakers of the evening were introduced.

Mr. McNab, president of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, delivered a very interesting and forceful talk. His subject dealt with the principles and plans of the company.

Mr. Sullivan, one of Anderson's leading attorneys, came as the speaker of the evening. In a most pleasing manner did he address his audience. He spoke fluently and forcefully on the men who are needed in life and who can cope with times.

The entire club enjoyed the talks.

Mr. Blackmon and Mr. Edwards, local superintendents, responded in a most pleasing manner.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE

Owing to change in products, we offer 12 style 50 Universal Tube Winders, motor driven. Perfect condition; attachment for one or two ends up.

Hart Cotton Mills, Inc.
Tarboro, N. C.

WANTED POSITION—Middle aged man, well experienced as overseer of carding, wants to make change. Can furnish good references of good mill men as to character and ability. W. G., care Textile Bulletin.

We Want to Buy Textile Mill SCRAP IRON AND STEEL DIRECT STEEL PLANT CONNECTION

USE ALL GRADES PAY SPOT CASH
C. E. LUTTRELL & COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.
P. O. Box 1161 Tel. 3900-2481

WANTED POSITION—By roller coverer, efficient, economical, reliable and sober. 9 years service with present modern mill. 16 years with mill and public shops. Best of references. W. L. J., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer carding, spinning or superintendent. 40 years experience in some of the best mills in country. Textile school graduate. Strictly sober. Best references. Address Carder, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer weaving, or superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of goods. Best of references. J. T. F., care Textile Bulletin.

Mill Men to Discuss Cotton, Rayon Sizing

An admittedly incomplete bibliography of basic and applied research on the subject of cotton and rayon sizing that is being compiled by Secretary C. H. Clark of United States Institute for Textile Research, already contains more than 200 titles, yet the latest scientific reviews of the

subject frankly admit a glaring lack of fundamental knowledge. It is because of this, and also because a majority of technicians in the textile and other industries using size mixtures, are apparently satisfied with sizing pastes and methods that have been developed empirically, that United States Institute is to hold a conference, open to all who may be interested in the subject, for the purpose of learning what are the most important problems requiring scientific research for their solution. It will be held at 10 a. m., Friday, May 11th, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City.

Because the warp sizing of the various rayons involves problems and methods that differ radically from those of cotton sizing, and because the new methods of sizing rayons may be adaptable for cotton, or may at least indicate the possibility of improvement in present cotton sizing practice, the conference will discuss both rayon and cotton sizing. The chairman of the conference, which will open at 10 a. m., is Dr. H. DeWitt Smith, a colloid chemist, who is vice-chairman of United States Institute's research council. The formal discussion will be led by B. L. Hathorne, consulting chemist and chairman of the rayon committee of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, who is an authority on both rayon and cotton sizing. Albert Palmer, research director of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, will speak on "The Warp Sizing Problem at Its Source—the Loom." Prof. E. R. Schwarz of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak on "The Relation of Fiber Properties and Moisture Regain to

Warp Sizing." Among the other speakers will be W. A. Nivling, a consulting chemist of Boston, Mass., who specializes on starches and sizing problems; Howard Clayton, superintendent of bleaching, Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y., and Dr. Irving J. Saxle, research director, Central Falls, R. I.

Callaway Buys Mountain Tract

LaGrange, Ga.—Cason J. Callaway, prominent textile official and president of the chain of Callaway Mills, operating a number of units in Georgia and Alabama, is one of the principal sponsors of the project in purchasing a 1,500-acre tract on the top of Pine Mountain. Troup County's share, \$1,500, has been announced as assured, and Meriwether and Harris Counties are to raise the remainder of the \$6,000, which is necessary for the project. A motorcade of twenty cars drove out to Mr. Callaway's home for a meeting in the interest of the campaign to raise the funds, at which time the plans were formulated.

Can't Grow It

Josephus Daniels, ambassador to Mexico, stopping off at Memphis for a short while en route to his former home at Raleigh, tells the American Cotton Shippers in session there assembled that there is not much danger of foreign competition in cotton growing. He made the point we have often heard before, and which has been mentioned more than once in *The Gazette*, and that is this: That if these foreign countries could successfully grow cotton in competition with the Southern States, they would have been doing it long ago.

That is what many of the experts in the cotton business tell us. We are taking their word for it. Cotton has been grown in the South for well over a hundred years. India, Brazil, Egypt, Peru and other cotton growing countries were in a highly civilized state long before there was a colony in America. They have had abundant opportunity within the past 25 or 30 years, during which time there were periods when cotton was selling at an abnormally high price, to increase their production of cotton to the point where it would prove to be a formidable competitor with Southern cotton. It has not been done, and it stands to reason that it can not be done successfully over night, as opponents of the Bankhead bill tell us.—*Gastonia Gazette*.

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